CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STATE

LABOR CLARION

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C. I. O. Adjourns After Adopting Constitution

Delegates to the first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (new name for Committee for Industrial Organization) wound up their five-day meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday of last week in a gala spirit.

John L. Lewis, former chairman of the old Committee for Industrial Organization, was unanimously elected president. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Philip Murray of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, who were vice-chairmen, were named vice-presidents, and James B. Carey, youthful president of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, was given the post of secretary-treasurer. There were no contests for any office.

It is expected that John Brophy, director of the old C. I. O., will continue as an executive officer of the new organization.

A note of seriousness was in evidence and a realization that only the framework of the modern labor temple the C. I. O. hopes to build had been erected.

What the convention hoped to achieve by the mass organizing drive it launched was illustrated in the resolutions. In general they were concerned with the right of labor to the fruits of its toil, the extension and preservation of American democracy and the security of workers when they are no longer able to perform their tasks. In specific terms the C. I. O. asked Congress for legislation including:

Resolutions Adopted

1. Measures for the protection and extension of civil liberties, such as a permanent federal rights bureau, outlawry of private arsenals and armies, restrictions on the use of the National Guard in strikes, and withdrawal of federal funds from localities denying labor its civil liberties.

2. Expansion of the present social security program to afford larger benefits for more people, increased medical facilities, and payment for these things by those best able to pay.

3. Regulations governing the conduct of industry to prevent the recurrence of depressions and the exploitation of workers for the benefit of stockholders. Such regulations would increase wages whenever production made increases possible and would confine production to consumption based on the fulfillment of minimum needs of all people.

The center of future organizing activities will be in the South, it was indicated, and in those black spots on the map dominated by Mayor Frank Hague, Tom Girdler and Henry Ford. Another real job will be taming of the big meat packers.

Will Observe Contracts

A conference of C. I. O. affiliates will be called to launch a Southern organizing campaign. Employer-inspired vigilantes and tory civil authorities will be confronted with labor unions strengthened by organization in the industrial North. Employers, in return, were pledged the "unshakable policy of the C. I. O. and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contracts in letter and in spirit" and were assured that through collective bargaining and stabilized economic conditions their interests would be on a sounder basis.

The convention adopted a simple constitution, featuring an executive board composed of one representative of each of the affiliates and providing for the election of a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer.

Little time was spent on the question of unity with the A. F. of L. A seventy-three word declaration of policy set forth the C. I. O.'s insistence upon a peace that would preserve industrial unionism and safeguard the gains made in the last three years.

Cognizance was taken of the oppression of labor and minorities in other lands. Through its president and through resolutions the C. I. O. voiced its opposition to such barbarisms and its determination that fascism shall not come to this continent.

Delinquent Employers

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has filed suits totaling $11,253.35 against asserted delinquent employers for alleged failure to pay contributions to the Unemployment Trust Fund, as follows:

Sacramento. — George R. Jenkins Company, $619.82.

Sacramento County. — W. M. Rumsey, Inc., $1601.34.

San Francisco.—Dave Temple and H. H. Van Heedran, doing business as "Dave's 5 & 10," $542.93; Associated Canners, Inc., $176.55; Ye Old College Inn, Inc., $1029.24; William P. Goss and H. E. Hickey, doing business as "William P. Goss Sheet Metal Works," $342.31; Tilley Manufacturing Company, Inc., $1116.73; Walter W. Johnson Company, $4895.80; Black Domino Club, Inc., $351.08; C. A. McGowan and O. A. Anderson, doing business as "Art Tile and Mantel Company," $577.55.



Reactionaries Lose in Washington Elections

The State of Washington is settling down to an extension of "new deal" government, after giving reactionary groups the same kind of licking that was administered by California voters. As in California, a coalition between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. forces not only swept "new dealers" back into office but also ended the threat of a padlock law for labor activities.

The anti-labor bill, Initiative 130, sponsored by the Associated Farmers and their banker supporters, was defeated when farmers in Eastern Washington united with the labor movement in voting "no." The measure would have practically outlawed strikes and free discussion of labor disputes.

Senator Homer T. Bone, a fighting "new dealer," received an overwhelming plurality of about 100,000 votes over his Republican opponent. Five of the congressmen were easy winners, while the sixth won by a slight plurality. The victorious Democratic congressmen are Warren G. Magnuson, Monrad C. Wallgren, John M. Coffee, Martin F. Smith, Charles Leavy and Knute Hill, a "new dealer" who represents Washington's most conservative district.

In the state Legislature the Democratic party will have a comfortable majority. The Washington Commonwealth Federation, supporter of President Roosevelt's "new deal" policies, will have a large block of legislators under the Democratic banner.

The Federation was more responsible than any other group in bringing the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. together to defeat the reactionary attack. The Republicans lost even county offices, in which they were favored by betting odds.

An income tax amendment to the state constitution failed.

EARL LEE KELLY RESIGNS

Bringing to a close eight years of public service as a state highway commissioner and director of public works, Earl Lee Kelly last week submitted to Governor Frank F. Merriam his resignation, to take effect on December 31.

Case to Be Appealed

Following the decision of Judge J. D. Murphey of the Alameda County Superior Court outlawing "closed shop" contracts upon the interpretation of the labor code that such contracts are illegal in California, the law and legislative committee of the Central Labor Council of Oakland met to take steps to bring about an amendment of the law.

William A. Spooner, secretary of the council and chairman of the law and legislative committee, in reporting upon the suit, said:

"An appeal has been taken from Judge Murphey's decision. We are certain that the Supreme Court will not uphold him in his interpretation of the statute. The State Federation of Labor presented the statute in order to limit the granting of injunction and not to extend the powers of the court in that respect. The committee has met with Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor and is taking steps to enlist all central bodies in support of proper legislation at the next session of the Legislature."

"Spontaneous" Attacks On Jews Discredited

By SCOTT NEARING (F. P.)

Anyone who wishes to understand recent events in Germany should bear in mind Hitler's words, "One must be perfectly clear that the recovery of lost provinces is not achieved by solemn invocations of the Beloved Lord, nor through pious hopes in a League of Nations, but only through armed violence." Such sentiments are repeated again and again in the writings and speeches of the nazi leaders, until they become a sort of refrain that may be heard in all statements of nazi policy.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels insists that the attacks on Jewish houses, stores and synagogues were spontaneous. But if they were, two facts must be explained. In the first place, the attacks began at the same time and took the same form all over the Reich, in Austria as well as in Germany proper. In the second place, when Goebbels gave the word, the attacks ceased as suddenly as they had begun.

Semi-Official Backing

Furthermore, the police everywhere protected the mobsters from interference while they were smashing and burning. If the attacks were not officially organized they had semi-official backing. Certainly if the rioters had been socialists or communists they would have met with a very different reception at the hands of the authorities. As matters stand, the public order was disturbed throughout the country, some $400,000,000 of property was destroyed, and not a single arrest has been reported.

The wrecking appears to have been part of a well-laid plan. The government needed a pretext for seizing Jewish property and driving the Jewish population into ghettos. The assassination of a German official in the Paris embassy gave the signal, the "spontaneous" popular demonstration afforded the pretext, and the anti-Jewish decrees, already prepared in advance of the event, were immediately promulgated.

Behind the attacks which the nazis have been directing against the Jews for the past ten years, and which have reached their height in this November pogrom, the following forces are clearly apparent:

Reasons for Pogrom

1. The nazi government will get considerable amounts of property ($1,000,000,000 or more).

2. Many good businesses will pass from Jews to nazis, at bargain prices.

3. Dissatisfaction and discontent, which are widespread in Germany this winter, will be centered on the Jews, instead of on the nazis.

4. Jew-baiting will give young enthusiasts an outlet for their surplus energy, and will take popular attention away from butter shortages and high food prices.

5. Germany will be racially unified and purified and freed from the plague of what Hitler calls "Jewish intellectualism."

The cruel and ruthless methods of the persecution are like those employed in suppressing other "enemies" among the labor unionists—socialists, communists and left peasant leaders. They are the familiar nazi weapons of "armed violence."

Recent nazi attacks have not been confined to the Jews. They have also descended on the Catholics of Munich, Vienna and other Catholic centers. The technique of armed violence is for use against all those, whether at home or abroad, who presume to question or oppose "The Leader and His Movement."

Nazi excesses in the persecution of the Jews are having the same effect on world opinion that German submarine bombings had during the war of 1914.

Conference of States at Lima Designated as "One Happy Event"

In a radio broadcast from Washington Adolf A. Berle, Jr., assistant secretary of state, who is also a member of the U. S. delegation to the eighth international Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, said the major objective of the conference is to strengthen the bonds of co-operative cultural and defensive action and maintenance of peace among the democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

Speaking on a series of programs arranged for short-wave distribution in Latin America to counteract the effects of propaganda broadcasts from nazi, fascist and Soviet Union sources, Berle described the Lima conference as one happy event arising among the "great many unhappy events that have happened in foreign affairs during the last few months."

Thirty-Niners' Almanac

For November 21, 1938, the Federal Writers' Project in northern California announces its latest publication, the "Almanac for Thirty-niners," a hilarious version of the old farmers' almanac. It is a collection of useful facts, witty jingles and startling bits of information about San Francisco and the Bay region for every day in the year 1939. Humorous drawings by the Federal Art Project highlight the text. There is a chronology of annual events and impressive data on San Francisco's bridges. Useful for visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939 will be the complete official calendar of Exposition events. It is published by James Ladd Delkin, Box 55, Stanford University.

Second German Vessel Under Investigation

The death of Nick Pesha of Oakland, one of a gang of stevedores engaged in loading the German ship Weser, docked adjacent to the Howard terminal, was being investigated by police and federal authorities this week.

The accident of which Pesha was the victim was caused when two heavy steel-lifting booms crashed to the deck of the vessel, killing Pesha and endangering the lives of two others. The falling of the booms was caused by the accidental parting of their inch-and-a-half steel cables, according to Franz Voight, captain of the Weser.

A cursory examination of the parted cables appeared to indicate they were rusted and worn, and that many of the strands had previously worn through, judging from the weather-stained condition of their ends. This, it was said, would bear out a theory of accident.

The first boom to fall crashed shortly before noon and crushed Pesha's chest. He died at Alameda County Emergency Hospital.

Forty-five minutes later, with stevedores again at work, the cable of the second boom broke, dropping the twelve-ton boom, and a dock tractor which it was lifting, to the deck.

Three stevedores directly underneath escaped death by inches.

After the second accident the entire crew of stevedores abandoned further attempts to work the vessel.

Officials have not yet finished their investigation of the wrecking of the Nazi steamship Vancouver, allegedly by a saboteur's bomb, November 3, and, in fact, were busily engaged in an inquiry on board that vessel when the crashing booms caused them to transfer their operaions to the Weser.

Burns Strike-Breaking Agency Is Detrimental to General Welfare

Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Laborite governor of Minnesota, who was defeated for re-election by his Republican opponent, has ruled that the William J. Burns detective agency can no longer operate in Minnesota. Benson said that the "disclosures before the LaFollette Senate committee form the basis of my action in refusing to renew this license."

The governor pointed out that a large part of the Burns agency's business consisted of industrial espionage, and that Minnesota was one field of operation. He also referred to a letter sent from the firm's branch manager in 1934 to the national office in New York, complaining of the liberal state administration's policies, yet boasting that there were more Burns operatives in Minnesota than representatives of any other agency.

Benson's conclusion was that "the operation of the William J. Burns agency is detrimental to the general welfare of our people." He noted that the agency had sought to cultivate profitable connections with such anti-labor organizations as the Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Minnesota Employers' Association, the Duluth Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Business Organizations of Minnesota.



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Conditions in Mexico Described by Wright

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT (I.L.N.S.)

Mexico is an immediate and major problem for United States labor, government and industry. I have just returned from Mexico City. The situation is grave and little is being done to hasten improvement.

These are major observations, based upon my own contacts and upon access to a survey of more than half the Mexican Republic.

1. Ambassador Daniels, kindly, well-intentioned, slipped into easy-going accord with the Cardenas expropriation program and today "does not know what it is all about."

2. President Cardenas is carrying forward his expropriation program, giving the United States a growing headache, about which nothing much is done. It becomes increasingly difficult to do anything without creating a record of inconsistency.

3. Mexico is importing quantities of three major food items—corn, rice and beans.

Mexico Also Has Labor Split

4. Mexican labor is split badly, the major division following somewhat the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. lines, as follows: (a) The original C.R.O.M., affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor; (b) the C.T.M., headed by Lombardo Toledano, leftist, supported by government, nominal host to the recent conference attended by John L. Lewis; (c) the C.G.T., minor factor, basic philosophy mainly anarchistic; (d) the Tevino split-off from the C.R.O.M., attempting to use that name, not at the moment an important body.

Mexico has a drastic labor law, which gives the state much power to foster or cripple a movement. Manifestly it has fostered C.T.M., the Toledano movement, but there are indications that Cardenas may be tiring of the force thus built.

Most solid, resting on its own resources, though second to C.T.M. in numbers, is the C.R.O.M., led by the veteran Luis Morones, with Eucario Leon as able executive secretary.

Beyond any question whatever, protecting of the democratic philosophy lies in the strength possessed by the C.R.O.M.

I visited Mexico without responsibility to any person or organization. I had no mission.

Matthew Woll's Mission

At the same time, Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, visited Mexico, commissioned by President Green to survey the labor situation. What his official report will contain I do not know, but there is reason to believe it will be the most exhaustive report in years on conditions in Mexico and will give the C.R.O.M. full credit for its achievements.

Southwestern United States is feeling the effects of the Cardenas program through its impact on American oil. Mexican oil goes for whatever price it can find. That menaces the United States price structure and the oil proration program. Mexican oil sold to Germany in barter throws the barter products, principally pipe and corrugated iron, into our market with another destructive impact.

I believe proper pressure would settle the oil question fairly.

Land confiscation is another and more serious matter, but United States diplomacy is felt through so much padding that it isn't felt with any effect.

Cardenas controls the one political party. Under law he cannot succeed himself two years hence. There are four or more candidates for the succession, but the No. 1 man hasn't been selected.

Morones and his associates refused to lead the C.R.O.M. into the reorganized Revolutionary party. The C.R.O.M. never has entered politics as such. Its constitution says "no." The method has been to go into politics through a separate organization, keeping the unions free for strictly union work. This refusal was the surface cause of the Trevino split. He led a group of unions out of the C.R.O.M. and into the Cardenas-created Revolutionary party. The weakness of Trevino's position is obvious.

A. F. of L. Diplomacy

My observation of Matthew Woll's work in Mexico was intimate. He did a masterful job of conferring, observing and making friends. His official mission was an intelligent approach to the situation. To send him at that precise moment was a well-timed stroke of A. F. of L. diplomacy on the part of President Green.

The reception at the Mexico City airport was totally unexpected and was a tribute to the regard of Mexican workers for American organized labor. There were a dozen receptions, dinners and fiestas as the ten days passed, making in all one of the most interesting international discussions ever conducted.

Finally, no person who believes in the right of unions to a free existence and to a self determined policy and philosophy can fail to see Mexico's hope as lying completely in the C.R.O.M. The C.T.M., under the Cardenas-Toledano aegis, is an agency of the state, dependent upon the state, and going leftward with growing speed.

American Labor Concerned

Mexico's future seems destined to be a troubled one for some time. Throughout the country there is plenty of disaffection. The Cardenas program isn't clicking. Break-up of even "kulak"-sized holdings is cutting farm production. Individual farmers will produce only for themselves, leaving none to sell. That forces importation.

Mexico is a hay-wire country just now. But it lies just across the Rio Grande, from whence it cannot be moved. It is, perforce, a neighbor. American labor knows how to work in co-operation and understanding with Mexican labor. Labor could be the greatest of all Pan-American forces for unity and co-operation and for the strengthening of democracy in its battle against the fascist axis and against the communist world propaganda. Perhaps it will be, as a result of this timely visit and of others scheduled to follow.

I have just seen enough to demonstrate the value of this kind of effort.

IT WAS THE GRAY LINE

Through a misunderstanding the Labor Clarion was made to say last week that "Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 has recently signed an agreement with the Greyhound Bus Lines." President Lotti of the union informs the Labor Clarion that this was an error. It should have read, "Gray Lines."

Meetings to Discuss Wages and Hours Law

Plans are nearing completion for a series of special meetings of labor and employer groups with Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the new federal wage and hour legislation, who will arrive in San Francisco on December 1 on a tour of the Western states.

Highlight of Andrews' two-day visit will be a public meeting at the Civic Auditorium, arrangements for which are being developed by a special citizens' committee working with Wesley O. Ash, Western regional director of the wage and hour division. Serving on the committee are officials of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., the railway brotherhoods, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters and representatives of Mayor Rossi's office.

The meeting at the Civic Auditorium is scheduled for Thursday, December 1, at 8:15 p. m. Earlier in the day Andrews will address the industrial committee of the California State Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting at the Fairmont Hotel, at which time he will discuss some applications of the new legislation to California industries.

Labor leaders will also hold a series of special conferences with Andrews at the San Francisco regional office, Ash said. Conferences with business groups will be conducted through the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce. The administrator will address the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club at the Palace Hotel on December 2 before leaving by plane for Los Angeles.

International Longshoremen Win Over C. I. O. as Bargaining Agent

The International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent in New Orleans for longshoremen with eighteen of the twenty firms where representation had been disputed by the C. I. O.

Leo Carter, chief I. L. A. organizer, said that officials of the New Orleans Steamship Association and representatives of the I. L. A. would meet soon to discuss contracts. Carter indicated no effort would be made to change the present wage of 95 cents an hour, but said changes in working conditions, chiefly affecting man loads, would be sought.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1938

Safe Driving Campaign Bears Fruit

For many years heretofore it has been expected that many fatalities would result from the gathering together of the many thousands who annually witness the "big game" between the Universities of California and Stanford. Saturday last, with eighty-two thousand football fans attracted to the Berkeley Stadium from all parts of the state, there was not a single fatality, according to the police of the Bay district.

This was the second consecutive "big game" day that has been free of traffic deaths, and is attributed to the safety campaign carried on by the National Safety Council through the newspapers.

"If present trends continue, the total of traffic deaths this year will be only 80 per cent of the fatalities recorded in 1937," says the Washington, D. C., "Evening Star," which continues:

"In other words, where five lives were lost last year, one should be saved in 1938. That means that some 8000 people who would have been dead in 1937 will be alive when this year draws to its close.

"The National Safety Council has issued a warning, however, that motorists must drive more carefully than ever during November and December if the traffic death rate is to be held down for the rest of the year.

"For one thing, the records show that the death rate triples after the sun goes down. Then there is also added danger of skidding in November and December, when sleet, rain, snow, ice and wet leaves on the pavement add to the hazards of motoring.

"The advice of the Safety Council is timely and should be heeded by motorists and pedestrians, too. With just a little extra caution on the part of all concerned, it should be possible to keep that fifth man alive."

Mass Slavery for Spain

A much-neglected piece of news from abroad must not be lost to labor; for every blow at labor abroad sometime, somewhere, by direct reflection or—much more often—by indirect reflection, shows up in our own country. A United Press correspondent asked rebel General Franco: "Will you grant general amnesty when the war is over?" And here is Franco's reply, passed by his own censor:

"There should not be returned to society an element of fomentation and deterioration, but I believe in redemption through the penalty of labor.

"Once it has been established what penalty fits the crime in question, the criminal will be able to redeem himself through work and good behavior as a prisoner until he has paid for his crime. One day of good behavior will be equivalent to reducing the sentence by two days. We have more than 2,000,000 persons card-indexed with proofs of their crimes and the names of witnesses."

The population of Spain is around 20,000,000. General Franco, therefore, proposes "work . . . as a prisoner" for 10 per cent of the population over which he hopes to rule, or about a quarter of the adults in that population. They must be condemned by wholesale—there are not enough judges to give any semblance of trial; and not enough adults in all Spain to furnish juries. There are not a twentieth of buildings in Spain to house 2,000,000 persons as prisoners.

Franco is simply telling the world that there will be mass condemnation by his officers and forced labor in prison camps for about one grown Spaniard in four. The prospect is as horrible as the Roman conquest of Asia Minor, where Roman patricians followed the armies to buy captives cheap and send them to be worked to death on plantations and in mines.

Unions are destroyed and wages fixed by fiat in Germany and Italy; and now we are told of massed slavery in Spain by the man who proposes to bring it. No worker in America to whom the information can be carried should be left in ignorance.

Fear Labor Conscription

Organized labor in South Australia, acting through its unions, recently rejected a plan to join in a "defense panel" being organized by its federal government. Back of the refusal to join in the panel is fear on the part of the unions that labor will be mobilized for industrial conscription. Workers, jealous of the rights they have won through their unions, and active on both the industrial and political fronts, see in this plan a possible government attempt to maneuver organized labor into a position from which they could not retreat. They figure that legislation would do the rest and that labor rights, won by years of active struggle, would be lost.

The "defense panel" of South Australia is the equivalent of the United States War Department's industrial mobilization plan, which would conscript labor in wartime. Australian labor, like the vast American labor movement, has a justifiable fear that conscription and its accompanying controls might be carried over in peace time under the guise of a "national emergency."

The free labor movements of the world remember that under a similar system in France railroad workers who went on strike found themselves conscripted into the army to run the trains as soldiers instead of civilians, thereby breaking their own strike. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its Houston convention last month, urged that vigorous protest be made to any proposed legislation that would put into effect the War Department's plan, which it declared would "favor the road to fascism."

Although Federal Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons had given Australian labor assurances that industrial conscription would not be applied, that the government would maintain wages and working conditions, and that the federal authorities would intervene if employers made any attempt to exploit the workers, the unions had grave misgivings and refused even to postpone consideration of joining the industrial panel for mobilization.

The question of wages is fundamental. It is useless to talk of individual liberty, free institutions and equal opportunities for all, so long as it is possible for employers, moved by greed, to destroy the economic balance between production and wages, which is essential to national prosperity.—John P. Frey.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure.—George Elliot.

Hitler Prompted by Greed?

The return of the American ambassador from Berlin, even though not formally recalled, is a distinct rebuke to the nazi government. President Roosevelt's words on the question emphasize that rebuke. Especially these:

"I myself could scarcely believe that such things coud occur in a twentieth century civilization."

As a matter of fact, the mobbing and robbing and persecution of the Jews and the mobbing of Catholic prelates did not occur in a twentieth century civilization. Macaulay speaks of the evil deeds of a goverenment "which has the strength of civilization without its mercy." He never had such an example as the nazi government would furnish him now.

For, as a plain statement of fact, the nazi government has taken leave of every attribute of civilization except its power. Using all the agencies, both productive and destructive, that modern science has placed at the disposal of man, it is conducting persecutions the like of which have not been seen in any part of Europe west of Poland since the Thirty Years' War ended in 1648.

The nazi minister of economics, Walther Funk, says that $800,000,000 of wealth owned by Jews, about one-third of the total wealth owned by Jews in Germany, has been confiscated. And the $400,000,000 fine levied on German Jews because of the shooting of a nazi official is still to be collected. Funk summed up his work in the words:

"The measures thus far taken will permit complete exclusion of Jews from the business world."

In addition to the savagery of it, Funk's statement confirms the repeated stories that Hitler is having a hard time getting cash.

Employer and Employee Co-operation

The American Stores Company of Philadelphia has signed a two years' contract with its workers; and one part of the contract is new. A joint research committee is set up to study and report upon the firm's operations, not to eliminate jobs, but to eliminate waste and inefficiency. The unions are both American Federation of Labor, meat cutters and retail clerks; the contracts cover 6000 workers in what may be called the Philadelphia district, and D. J. Marquis, international vice-president of the clerks, and apparently chief spokesman for the workers, sums up thus:

"This agreement is a start toward what really should be the basis for intelligent relations between labor and capital. It is the first time anything of the sort has been entered into on the positive basis that both men and management are partners in an enterprise."

It is probably a farther step than a step in a new direction—though anti-union employers would not consider it so. The hope and wish of every thinking patriot is that it will succeed.

Popeye, Mickey Mouse and other "dangerous characters" of screen and comic strip are to be barred from Italy in the interest of the totalitarian education of children. "Our aim is to raise children in the firm imperialist spirit of the fascist revolution," orated Dr. Casini of the ministry of popular culture in making the announcement at a national conference of literature for children. Italians with the slightest sense of humor must have chuckled over Dr. Casini's bombastic assertion. If enough of them laugh at this and other fascist absurdities it will be a factor in putting fascism on the skids.

A Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturer is building a plant designed for twenty-four-hour operation 365 days a year. Air-conditioning and panels of glass blocks eliminate the need for windows.

Purchase union-label goods for Christmas.

Syphilis and the Worker

By W. M. DICKIE, M. D.,
Director State Department of Public Health

Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of six articles. Others will appear in later issues of this paper. These articles are written for union labor publications not because it is thought that venereal diseases are more prevalent among workers than among other groups, but because syhpilis presents certain problems to wage earners since treatments must be continued over a long period of time and, when the disease is untreated, disability frequently is the result.

The State Department of Public Health approves the practice of taking routine blood tests upon employed groups as it approves of such tests being given all groups of persons. The Wassermann dragnet, as it is called, is a valuable means of finding syphilis and bringing it under treatment.

There are about 40,000 persons constantly under treatment for venereal diseases in California. It is estimated that a like number are in need of treatment and are not receiving it.

Our problem is to find those 40,000 hidden cases and bring them under medical care. With syphilis, routine blood tests on large groups of people are an effective means toward this end.

The State Department of Public Health does not believe that employment should be refused applicants who are found to have syphilis, nor that employees should be discharged whose blood tests are positive. There is no logical reason for such action. A few injections of an arsenic compound will make a patient non-infectious. Continued treatment will keep him non-infectious and will prevent those later complications of the heart and nervous system which would make his employment on machines a danger to himself and others.

Blood tests may be arranged by the management through local health departments, the employment of an outside physician or by the plant physician. In any case, the results of the tests should be a matter of confidence between the employee and the physician. They should not become any part of the firm records.

When syphilis is found in an infectious stage it may be necessary to remove the patient from employment for a short time until he has received sufficient injections to render him incapable of transmitting the disease by casual contact. Arrangements should be made for him to return to his job as soon as he is non-infectious.

The fact that an employee has syphilis should have no effect upon the security of his job, providing he continues treatment regularly until his physician pronounces him cured or the disease permanently arrested. Syphilis is a public health menace only when it is not diagnosed and not treated.

The next article will deal with the physical examination of food handlers. For further information regarding venereal diseases, write the State Department of Public Health, State building, San Francisco.

Trade Agreements

By ELIOT JANEWAY

By the time this column appears the United States government and the British government will have passed upon the British-American trade agreement.

For at least a month we may expect to read in our newspapers that the agreement is going to revive our export trade and, in particular, restore to the cotton and wheat farmers foreign markets whose loss is contributing heavily to the present farm crisis.

Actually, the agreement is one only by courtesy. A trade agreement is, or should be, a contract. It ordinarily binds the contracting nations to take specific quantities of goods.

The kind of agreement this country needs is one in which the other country (the party of the second part, as the Marx Brothers would say) agrees to take specific quantities of our crop surpluses. Such a treaty was actually signed last month between Australia and Japan, in which Japan agreed to take exactly 500,000 bales of Australian wool.

No such clause appears in the British agreement, which simply provided for tariff "readjustments." We could sign twenty such agreements each week and our cotton and wheat surpluses would continue to pile up for want of foreign markets. Increasingly wide sections of the farm population would be exposed to claims that the administration is doing nothing to reopen traditional foreign crop outlets.

It is high time that Washington began to crack the whip over London. It is apparently the only way to get anything out of the British government, as shown by the history of world politics since 1933. If England will take our crops we will be glad to trade. But if England won't, then by all means let us admit that no other large scale market remains open to our farmers.

Let us admit that we must begin to find productive work at home for 5,000,000 marginal farmers who can no longer export. Let us begin to answer Republican propaganda by pointing out that fascism has killed world trade in Europe and Asia, that England won't buy our goods, and that our economy must shortly absorb 5,000,000 new unemployed farmers.

Facing this realization, what answer is there but that of the real "new deal"? The anti-Farley "new dealers" have repeatedly warned that the only insurance against unemployment and fascism is an all-inclusive program of industrial planning and government expenditure—a program to mobilize our human, natural and industrial resources in behalf of democracy.

Let us think, therefore, of what it will mean to add 5,000,000 men to our unemployed list, when we read enthusiastic reports during the next month about the scrap of paper known as the British-American trade agreement.

Sales Tax Repeal

Charles A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Derry: Our contest is over and for the moment we have met with a check. I do not call it defeat because no one can defeat an idea as well grounded as that for which we contend.

We have fought our fight with certainly much less than 1 per cent of the resources back of us that were called into active play to assist our opponents. I venture to say that in no popular campaign in the State of California has there ever been such a united front presented by organized great land-holding interests, financial institutions and all the instrumentalities of state government. Despite all these elements, with almost complete control of the press against us, save for the labor papers, we have polled between 300,000 and 400,000 votes.

For the future you may, I am sure, take great pleasure in the fact that you have contributed to swell the total of favorable ballots. Meanwhile, as one in general charge of the campaign, I desire to heartily thank you for all you have been able to do, and to ask you to hold yourself in readiness for campaigns which must continue until we win the success that a righteous cause, I firmly believe, is bound ultimately to obtain. Sincerely yours, JACKSON H. RALSTON.

CHRISTMAS TREES FOR MANY HOMES

Woodsmen in several national forests of California were busy at work this week harvesting Christmas trees for the coming Yule season. And just to see that only the tree bidders approved by Uncle Sam operate on the designated timber areas the Forest Service has assigned a number of officers to safeguard the forests from trespassers who cut and haul trees without written permit. State law provides a stiff penalty for Christmas tree poachers, so a Forest Service highway patrol is also in operation along heavily traveled roads checking truckloads of Christmas trees.

EMPLOYEES INHERIT BUSINESS

(Federated Pictures)



Forty workers listen as W. A. McClure reads the will of C. C. Belknap, a Seattle glass manufacturer, who left his $200,000 business to them. The employees will get dividends in addition to wages, but lose everything if they are discharged.

Labor Renews Fight On Infantile Paralysis

Labor's drive in the 1938-39 war on infantile paralysis was launched in Washington this week in a conference between President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Keith Morgan, national chairman, and Chester M. Wright, named director of labor organization.

President Green emphasized his desire that this year's effort set a new high record.

As in former years, President Roosevelt has loaned his name to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the national governing body again will be known as the National Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, with President Green as chairman of the labor division, Matthew Woll will be secretary-treasurer, with Gilbert E. Hyatt as executive secretary. Headquarters have been opened in the Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C.

As a first step President Green is organizing a national advisory committee composed of officers of international unions. A labor press committee also will be formed.

It was agreed in the conference between Morgan and Green that labor this year will make its entire contribution to the National Foundation, to which its contribution of more than $50,000 was given last year.

As a principal factor in this year's effort by labor there will be a monster birthday greeting to the President. Blanks for this purpose will be distributed as soon as the organizational machinery is completed.

Essay Contest

Secretary Grace E. King of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, Local 61, announces an essay contest sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers and open to every high school student in the country.

The subject of the contest is, "Organized Labor —America's Problem or Opportunity?" Papers must be typewritten, of from 1500 to 3000 words, and must be in the office of the Federation, 506 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., by March 31, 1939.

The four prizes are: First, $125; second, $75; third, $50, and fourth, $25. The judges will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Purchase union-label goods for Christmas.

Labor Groups Join in Outcry Against Hitler

President Roosevelt's strong condemnation of the wave of nazi fury that has swept over German Jews is being matched by similar expressions from labor leaders, churchmen, educators and liberal Americans from coast to coast.

The President, breaking custom, gave newspapermen a prepared statement saying that American public opinion was "deeply shocked" by the news from Germany and that he himself "could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization." His statement was preceded by the announcement that Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson was being recalled from Berlin, equivalent to a diplomatic slap at Hitler.

Asylum for Persecuted Jews

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. vigorously denounced the nazi outrages. Scores of other labor leaders and many local unions issued equally strong statements. One A. F. of L. leader, President Max Zaritsky of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, is heading a national committee to raise $100,000 for a new Jewish colony at Galilee, in northern Palestine. Other phases of the national outcry against Hitlerism were:

Officers of the State, County and Municipal Workers in New York protested to the German consul general, saying "liberty-loving Americans will not stand for these policies."

Dorothy Thompson, Heywood Broun, General Hugh S. Johnson and other writers formed a committee to raise funds for the defense of Herschel Grynszpan, the young Polish Jew whose assassination of a German diplomat gave the nazis an excuse for their mass attack on the Jewish people.

Vice-President Charles S. Zimmerman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union wired President Roosevelt that it is America's duty "to intercede in behalf of the victims of Hitler's terror."

Embargo on Nazi Commerce

President Charles J. Hendley of Local 5, American Federation of Teachers, urged President Roosevelt to declare an embargo on commerce with nations dominated by terroristic governments. Another plea for an embargo was sent by the 125 workers in the national office of the International Workers' Order.

The Jewish People's Committee announced a protest meeting in Madison Square Garden on November 21 and invited leading public officials and labor leaders to participate.

The League for Industrial Democracy urged President Roosevelt to liberalize the immigration laws so that refugees from Hitler terror can find sanctuary here.

The American League for Peace and Democracy commended the President for his statement, urged a trade embargo and easing of immigration laws.

Five thousand communists picketed the Hudson River pier of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, while 200 police and picked detectives guarded the big nazi ship until she sailed at 12:30 a. m.

President Vito Marcantonio of the International Labor Defense urged the 300,000 members of his organization to call for a trade embargo and liberalizing of the immigration laws.

Two thousand theater-goers paused on their way from Broadway playhouses to sign their names to a telegram to President Roosevelt drafted by the Theater Arts Committee, urging an embargo.

The Playwrights' Company is giving special performances of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and "Knickerbocker Holiday," two hits of the fall season, with every cent of the proceeds to go to Hitler's victims.

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How Sweden Handles Labor Controversies

President Roosevelt's Industrial Relations Committee, which recently made an investigation of labor practices in Great Britain and Sweden, made its report on the latter country. The report on Great Britain already had been laid before the President.

This report completes the work of the nine-man committee appointed by the President to gather material which will lay foundations for possible revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act by the next Congress.

Complete Equality

A highlight in the report of the committee is the statement that complete equality between employer and employee, with general acceptance of collective bargaining and national laws to protect the public by enforcing the observance of contracts, are the reasons for Sweden's comparative freedom from labor strife.

In releasing the report Mr. Roosevelt hailed the fact that both Swedish and English employers accepted the principle of collective bargaining, and that both capital and labor are powerfully organized to protect their own interests. The President said:

"All concerned live up to the rules of the game and participate with restraint and mutual respect in the processes of collective bargaining."

The Swedish government, according to the report, plays a referee's role in employer-employee negotiations until a contract has been signed. Swedish law, backed by capital and labor, prohibits a strike or lockout during the life of the contract.

Lawful Strikes and Lockouts

The only exceptions to this regulation are sympathetic strikes or lockouts entered upon to "assist another lawful strike or lockout."

Capital and labor have equal rights under Swedish law. The former is represented by the Employers' Federation, organized after the general strike of 1902, with a membership of approximately 2000 employers employing nearly 400,000 workers.

Labor is represented by the National Confederation, which comprises both trade and industrial units and has a total membership of about 850,000 workers.

Let Freedom Ring!

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE
Executive Director, Good Neighbor League

The election campaign through which our country has just passed has again shown us the values and the privileges of a democracy. There is no country in the world in which the freedom of discussion—through the press, the public platform, or through personal discussion—is so free and open as in America.

It is this freedom which saves our country from the attacks of alien forces and influences. The promoters of communism and fascism must lack a sense of humor when they take advantage of their privilege to say pretty nearly what they please against our form of government, in order to bring about a governmental system which would deny them this privilege. Or else they are just plain stupid.

If they were to exercise the same freedom in the countries which they exalt as ideal—Russia, Germany, or Italy—they would find themselves facing a firing squad or they would be forced to occupy a lousy cell in a concentration camp. They are fortunate, indeed, that we do not apply this custom to them, as the first step in bringing about the full program which they are advocating, for this seems to be the initial procedure in their idealistic governmental paradise.

Opposition to government is justifiable and, indeed, desirable, when there is sincere difference of opinion regarding public questions. Such expression of opinion is one of the glories of a democracy. But one of the worst offenses of the advocates of communism and fascism is that they are working to deprive us of this right.

It doesn't matter whether this tyranny comes through a so-called proletariat government or one that is dominated by the aristocracy—it's all the same in its effects upon our freedom. It doesn't matter who may be our master if we are to be deprived of our rights and privileges.

And so, let's continue to hammer out our differences as we have done for 150 years, agreeing on a common program through a give and take process, but doing it as free men and women.

SEEDS OF FUTURE WAR

We handed over a little democratic state in Central Europe, wrapped in the Union Jack and the Tricolor, to a ruthless dictator who will deny freedom to both Czechs and Germans alike. In the end there will be no peace. There will be war, and war without friends.—David Lloyd George.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Nine hundred thousand farmers bought $440,000,000 worth of farm supplies through their own co-operative associations last year, the Farm Credit Administration reports.

Labor Conference

The International Labor Organization has accepted an invitation from the Cuban government to convoke a second regional conference of American states in Havana late next year, says a dispatch from Geneva.

The conference, which will discuss labor problems affecting the Americas, will be similar to the one held in Santiago, Chile, in January, 1936. It is expected to meet either in November or December, and should last about a fortnight.

All of the New World countries, including Costa Rica, the only one not a member of the I. L. O., will be asked to attend. Delegations will include representatives of workers and employers, as well as of governments.

Purchase union-label goods for Christmas.

Gives Other Side of Story of Philanthropy

Newspaper stories in New York have described the philanthropy of John F. Webendorfer, who sold his machinery manufacturing business in near-by Mount Vernon to the American Type Founders for $1,000,000 and distributed $250,000 in cash to his 115 employees. A few veteran workers got as much as $10,000 each, while bonuses for others ranged down to a week's pay.

"What could I have done without my employees?" said Webendorfer. "They were responsible for the success of my business, and it is only fair that they should share in the profits. I am not trying to blow my own horn, but I hope the example I am setting will be followed by others."

But the local papers neglected to explain that Webendorfer's employees made the profits possible by working at one-half of the $54 union scale for skilled machinists. Beginners were paid as little as $12 a week. Competent mechanics got $25, sometimes $30, "depending on their ability," as the office manager explained.

A year ago a company union, the Webendorfer-Wills Employees' Association, was organized. Representatives elected by various units of the plant went through all the motions of collective bargaining, but the employees couldn't get rid of the six-day, forty-four-hour week.

"Webendorfer never had any labor trouble," the office manager said. "He treated his employees too well."

FOLEY ELECTED PRESIDENT

At an election held Tuesday, November 22, by the Municipal Street Carmen's Union, Division 518, Henry S. Foley was elected president for the ensuing two years.

The average automobile now is worth about $238.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The November meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple. Notwithstanding numerous alluring counter attractions, the attendance was slightly above the average, although the absence of some of the "regulars" was noted. Following is a resume of the proceedings of the session:

The meeting opened at 1:10 p. m. with the roll call of officers, two of whom failed to respond. They were reported sick and were excused. . . . The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1509 on November 19 as against 1505 on October 16, a gain of four for the fiscal month. . . . The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer and the report of the auditing committee were approved. . . . Propositions for membership from Bertha J. Conner, Sydney G. Goldstein and Cap Keeney were presented and referred to committee. . . . The recommendations of the apprentice committee on the eight apprentices cited for examination by the committee at its November meeting were concurred in. Messrs. John Barbe, William H. Carr and Arthur W. von Konsky were obligated as apprentice members. . . . Douglas True of the "Examiner" Chapel was transferred from apprentice to journeyman membership and obligated as such. . . . The president reported the sports and entertainment committee had been augmented by the appointment to membership thereon of Charles F. Crawford and C. L. Stright. . . . Applications of the Gille Show Print Company and the Kohnke Printing Company for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council were approved. . . . On recommendation of the executive committee, the officers of the union were authorized to renew the policy insuring the union against burglary and theft. . . . The request of George D. Elmore that he be granted an honorable withdrawal card was complied with. . . . The executive committee reported that Edward P. Paganini had been administered the obligation admitting him to journeyman membership on November 1 in the offices of the union. . . . The union authorized its executive officers to conclude negotiations for new headquarters of the union located on the second floor of the Bourn building, 320 Market street. . . . An election board of three members for the secretary's chapel and a canvassing board of nine were selected to handle last Wednesday's special I. T. U. election. . . . Trustee Stone reported verbally on the transactions of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association at its latest quarterly meeting. . . . Chairman McDermott of the sports and entertainment committee spoke briefly on the activities of the committee, stressing the golf tournament to be held at 10 a. m. Sunday, December 4, at Sharp's Park. Those members intending to enter the tournament should file their entries with either Chairman McDermott or Secretary J. W. Chaudet immediately. . . . The customary annual appropriation for the benefit of the homeless children's fund of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West was voted. . . . The report of the scale committee proved the motif of a somewhat lengthy and spirited debate. . . . Three applications for the old age pension were approved. . . . A rising vote of thanks that was unanimous was given the union's representatives on the local general committee organized to oppose Proposition No. 1 on the state ballot at the recent election. It was the close co-operation and extreme energy of committeemen all along the line that resulted in labor's overwhelming victory. Typographical Union's committee to the local general committee consisted of A. C. Allyn, J. A. W. McDermott, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., and G. A. Sheridan. . . . Following brief discussions of various subjects under the "good and welfare" order of business the meeting adjourned at 5:07 p. m.

Carl E. Nelson, a member of this union identified with the book and job branch of the craft, died at Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Miley, November 16. Mr. Nelson's death was due to shock and hemorrhage following the fracture of his skull which he suffered in a fall at his home the day prior to his demise. He was a life resident of San Francisco and 46 years of age. He responded to the call of his country for service during the World War. Left to mourn his loss are his widow, Eva Nelson, and two brothers, a sister and a son. Following services at Saint Vinn-Barr's Church last Friday, his body was interred in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, with military honors.

The funeral services of William L. Davis, who died November 19 and whose death was announced at Sunday's union meeting, were held last Monday at the mortuary of James H. Reilly & Co. They were conducted by the union. Mr. Davis, who was identified with the book and job division of the printing industry, was born at Paterson, N. J. He was 52 years old. Shortly before his retirement from the trade some months ago because of ill health he was foreman of the Phillips & Van Orden composing room. His remains were interred in Woodlawn Memorial Park. Messrs. Bryce, Coffey, Farabee, Hebner, Lippert and Vandewater of the secretary's chapel were the pallbearers.

First Vice-President Holderby is a patient at Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Miley, where he is being treated for a foot that was severely injured when run over by an automobile truck last Saturday night when he was en route to lunch from the "Examiner" composing room, where he is employed. While the extent of the injury has not been fully determined at this time, it is probable Mr. Holderby will require months of hospitalization before being declared able to return to work.

Harry Bowman, veteran member of the "Examiner" chapel, succumbed to a liver ailment at 4 a. m. November 22 at St. Joseph's Hospital. Mr. Bowman was a native Californian, having been born at Chico, Butte County, about sixty-five years ago. He had been employed in the ad department of the "Examiner" composing room for more than thirty years, and was held in the highest esteem by his chapel mates in particular and fellow craftsmen in general. Left to mourn Mr. Bowman's death are his devoted wife, Emma Bowman; a brother, Samuel Bowman, who is a member of Typographical Union No. 21, and two sisters, Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. Mabel Birnbaum. Following services at a Mission mortuary last Wednesday Mr. Bowman's remains were conveyed to Cypress Lawn Cemetery, where they were cremated. Members of the "Examiner" chapel were the pallbearers.

Harry Stuck was a visitor over the last weekend. Harry motored up from Long Beach, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting old-time friends, returning to the south last Monday. Harry was a delegate to the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws of the union will be of especial interest to the entire membership, and particularly to every chairman in this jurisdiction. Inasmuch as every chairman will be vitally affected by the proposed amendment, if it becomes the law of the union, all chairmen are notified to hold themselves in readiness to attend the next meeting of the union and obtain first-hand information as to the operation of the proposed amendment. Later on, in these columns, will be found a copy of the amendment. Each chapel chairman will receive a copy of the amendment with the next monthly bulletin. Watch for it!

It is reported that the supposed threatened serious illness of Frank Sherman of the "Shopping News" chapel has turned out to be nothing more nor less than a severe cold in the back, which has yielded to treatment. Sherman is back on the job, somewhat recovered after a temporary lay-off.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 was held at the Labor Temple on November 20, with a 50 per cent attendance. The result of the vote on the proposed reduction in local dues, and also proposed amendments to local by-laws, will be given later, tally of votes not being completed at the time of adjournment.

I. E. Levy, a former member, was obligated to journeymen membership. An application for old-age pension was approved. P. R. Gaskill rendered his report as delegate to the I. T. U. convention at Birmingham, Ala.

I. C. Belsley deposited a traveler from Los Angeles.

Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., at its last convention stated "he sincerely believed the officers and members of those unions which years ago seceded from the M. T. D. U. . . . and the members of our newly-formed unions . . . want to and will come into the M. T. D. U." But, as usual, he gives nothing to substantiate his beliefs in this regard. The barrier to mailer peace is the mailer injunction. It must be dissolved before any peace plan will be given consideration by the strong anti-injunction forces of printers and mailers. Too many fear, and very likely rightly so, that any peace settlement while the injunction is in effect would result in the re-establishment of another mailer oligarchy. It would also be contrary to the legally-expressed will, in a referendum vote, of an overwhelming majority of members of the I. T. U.

Before inviting all mailers to affiliate with the M. T. D. U. it might be that a little "house-cleaning" would prove healthy to some M. T. D. U. unions. The president of one of the large M. T. D. U. unions receives a salary of $50 per month as its president. He also holds a six-day foremanship in a job plant, besides having worked an extra day on a small publication "across the river" from the city in which he is president of the union. And the scale in the shop of which he is foreman is 25 cents per day less than in other shops and on the daily newspapers.

A scribe in the New York "Printing Worker" says: "President Gallagher was advised in the early part of the year to resign either as president of the union or as foreman of the mail room. The 'News' management thought that the holding of two jobs was detrimental to the policies of the paper. . . . Not caring to lose his hold on the union paying him $2000 a year, and at the same time wanting the 'News' job, paying him around $7500 a year, he begged the management to allow him to finish his term with the union, which was granted. It is rumored he is still in the insurance line; also director of a bank.

St. Louis Unions Are Fighting Curlee Co.

The Curlee Clothing Company of St. Louis is fighting organized labor and has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

"For the last thirty-four years," says a circular issued by the C. C. C. Auxiliary Committee Against Curlee Clothing Company of St. Louis, "the Curlee Clothing Company has been fighting the organized labor movement, and with a so-called company union under the guidance and supervision of the notorious Ahner Detective and Strike-Breaking Agency the Curlee Corporation blacklisted every union member who would try to find employment in the plant of this arch-enemy of organized labor."

The Curlee company, according to the circular, has been cutting wages, has made hundreds of people jobless, and practices industrial dictatorship. Having lost most of its patronage in the larger cities, where there is an organized labor movement, the company is doing most of its business in the smaller cities and industrial centers of the country.

The unfair products of this unfair company are manufactured in St. Louis and in Mayfield, Ky.

Jewish Policemen to Protect German Consulate in New York

The German consulate in New York and any distinguished nazi visitors will be given a special police guard composed entirely of Jews under a plan worked out by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

Heading the new nazi guardian squad is Captain Max Finkelstein, who is president of the Shomrin Society, a Jewish benevolent organization for policemen. Finkelstein will be assisted by a dozen Jewish patrolmen.

Forty years ago a similar plan was instituted by Theodore Roosevelt, then police commissioner, when a German pastor came to New York for an anti-Jewish crusade. Roosevelt assigned a Jewish sergeant and forty Jewish patrolman to accompany him wherever he went. The pastor gave up in disgust.

Revival of the Roosevelt scheme brought forth a torrent of abuse from "Der Angriff," the Berlin newspaper of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

"The Jew LaGuardia has perpetrated a foul joke," "Der Angriff" said. "LaGuardia, whose fat Jewish face is known to us by innumerable agitations against Germany, is a person without tact or decency."

Photographers' Union Label

Co-operating with the Union Label Section, Photographers and Allied Crafts' Union 21168 announces the opening of a campaign to buy union label photographs.

In the opening statement of the campaign Harold Perazzo, president, said:

"It is time that all of labor wakes up to the importance of the union label, not only on photographs, but on all products. It is very trying to note the indifference of union people toward an economic lever that has the power to bring into the ranks of labor most of the unorganized workers of the nation and create such a demand for union products as to increase employment and discourage layoffs. One wonders if this indifference is born of inability on the part of labor to reason clearly. The employer knows the value of advertising, and as soon as labor realizes the value of buying products advertised as union-made, through the label, they immediately create a demand for these products and increase employment of union people.

"The employer benefits, the employee benefits and the public benefits. Everyone has heard of that evasive corner hiding prosperity. If every union man and woman—and this means you—will wake from the trance they seem to be in and look behind the corner of the union label they will see and enjoy that much discussed prosperity.

"And incidentally, while doing so, look behind that photograph and be sure the union label is on it."

JUDGE RALSTON TO TRAVEL

On Thursday, November 17, Judge Jackson H. Ralston and Mrs. Ralston of Palo Alto sailed from San Francisco for a seven months' visit to Italy and other nations of Europe. Judge Ralston was for many years the legal adviser of the late Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. He was the author of the single-tax amendment which failed of passage at the recent election.

Validity of Anti-Picketing Law Doubted by Los Angeles Judge

Expressing "grave doubt" as to the constitutionality of the new Los Angeles picketing ordinance, Municipal Judge Harold Landreth convicted six defendants accused of violating it, indicating his ruling was handed down to speed up a test in the higher courts.

Judge Landreth said an early decision on validity of the ordinance is essential to the interest of those concerned.

The ordinance was adopted by popular vote September 16. It is similar to the state labor regulatory measure defeated in the November 8 election.

Too Conscientious!

Raymond Kennedy has resigned his $2000-a-year job as government inspector of navy material at the Aluminum Company of America, Cleveland, Ohio, declaring "a man can stand pretense only so many years."

"I make out reports down here saying I've seen things when I haven't been any closer to them than you have," he said. "To carry this pretense any further would be incompatible with my oath of office and the dictates of my conscience."

Kennedy said he had no other job in prospect and doesn't know what he will do when his savings run out.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen recently celebrated its fiftieth year of existence as a union. President Felix H. Knight spoke at a special meeting in national headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

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Production of Platinum Creates Mail Problem

("Alaska Weekly")

The largest shipment of platinum ever made in Alaska came to Anchorage by airplane recently when Pilot Ray Peterson brought 340 pounds of the precious metal after a stormy trip from the Kuskokwim.

The metal was estimated to be worth $100,000 after refining. It came from the Goodnews Bay Mining Company, operators of the mammoth dredge and dragline near the town of Platinum.

Pilot Peterson left Goodnews Bay with his valuable load packed in five mail pouches. He stopped at Bethel to await flying weather, during which time the platinum was placed in custody of the post office.

Although there was little likelihood that any attempt to steal the platinum would be made, an armed guard stood by the five pouches each night. They were too large to go into the safe.

Shipments of platinum from Goodnews Bay have far exceeded expectations, and a shortage of stamps and pouches has resulted. The mining company has been experiencing difficulties in procuring sufficient stamps to use on the platinum shipments. Pilot Peterson purchased some in Anchorage to take back to the platinum country.

While Pilot Peterson declined to discuss his trip any more than to say "it was just another shipment," he said the dragline operated by the Goodnews Bay Mining Company upset the production schedules there recently by producing more platinum than the dredge.

RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

Peace can be attained only by non-aggression and can be made enduring only by respect for the rights of others and good will among the nations of the world.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

GENEROUS COLLEGE GIRLS

A fund of $850 was raised at Vassar College by an entertainment for the benefit of refugees in Czechoslovakia.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 18, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, Nathan Nemer vice Peter Troiano; Electrical Workers No. 6, Frank Kehaly vice William Urmy; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Marshal Black vice E. R. Winchester. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of the city, congratulating Council for being instrumental in bringing next convention of the American Federation of Labor to San Francisco. Public Utilities Commission, acknowledging receipt of communication in the matter of protest of Trackmen's Union relative to transfer to different position of a civil service appointee. Building Service Employees No. 14, notifying the Council they have adjusted their differences with Simmons Bros. pending before executive committee. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, transmitting copy of letter sent to Laundry Owners' Association of San Francisco. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, stating they have adjusted their differences with Raymond Clot's cigar stand, on Fillmore street. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, explanatory of their exclusive right to use their union label on the metal part of union-made buttons, and asking patronage of home industry firms, the Derbon Press and the Brunt Press. San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, thanking Council for its efforts to bring labor convention here next year. Junior Chamber of Commerce, inviting everybody to patronage of festivities given on Community Chest Day, Sunday, November 20, at various centers in this city. Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 21084 of Santa Clara County, advertising their union label. Resolution denouncing the persecution of Jewish people in Germany, presented by Delegate Edw. D. Gallagher of Teachers' Federation No. 61. (The Council submitted a similar resolution.)

Referred to Labor Clarion: California State Federation of Labor, expressing the thanks of the Federation for co-operation and victory in defeating Proposition No. 1 in the general state election. Circular letter from Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wage and hour law, inviting all labor to hear him in the Civic Auditorium Thursday, December 1, at 8:15 p. m., when he will discuss in detail the provisions of the federal wage and hour law, just gone into effect, and their effect on California industries. Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, circular letter against the unfair condition of Montgomery Ward Company, and asking continued boycott of same.

Referred to Officers: Letter of Automotive Warehousemen's Union No. 241, announcing they were hitherto part of Warehousemen's Union No. 860 and now have received a separate charter from Brotherhood of Teamsters and will hereafter be known as Local No. 241 under the same name as heretofore. Federation of Teachers No. 61, resolution based upon a conception of equality among all social classes and groups, and calling upon the San Francisco public school system to maintain strict impartiality in any controversy, and deeming any member of the San Francisco school system violating this impartiality by imposing rewards and penalties upon subordinates, as not consonant with principles of American education. Office Employees No. 13188, requesting the San Francisco Labor Council to in turn request the Board of Supervisors to include in its 1939-1940 budget the standardization classification of positions and schedules of salaries as recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Communication from Horticulturists and Floriculturists' Union, stating they have amalgamated with Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1133, with three delegates—George Lyle, Howard Gilmour and Walter C. Keene. Letter from Northern California District Council of Hod Carriers, Construction and General Laborers, stating they have elected three delegates representing Local 1133, to wit: Mike Tereba, Charles Varley and Frank Gannon, and requesting that they be seated.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Proposal by Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816, that Law and Legislative Committee prepare a suitable charter amendment which would guarantee a minimum wage of not less than 50 cents per hour for any full time civil service employee, and that steps be taken to submit such charter amendment to the people for a vote.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Steamfitters No. 590, requesting strike sanction against Western Sugar Refinery. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, working agreement covering men's wearing apparel members working in specialty stores. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, complaint against Merry-Go-Round, at 171 O'Farrell. General Warehousemen's Union No. 860, complaint against firm of Miller, Bryant & Pierce, at 46 Kearny street.

Donations—Steamfitters No. 509, check of $50 for Retail Clerks' strike fund; Culinary Joint Board, check for $1000 for Department Store Clerks; Masters, Mates and Pilots, check for $25 against Proposition No. 1, and promising additional weekly donations for various local campaign committees in the total sum of $500; Federal Labor Union No. 18650 of Duluth, Minn., for the Mooney Fund; San Francisco Labor Council, donation of $10 for Homeless Children Committee of Native Sons and Daughters.

Resolutions—Officers of the Council submitted a resolution stating that the San Francisco Labor Council herewith expresses its hearty approval of the stand taken by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his condemnation of the atrocities perpetrated by the leaders of Germany against helpless and innocent minorities, and submitting copies to President Roosevelt and to the press. Adopted resolution submitted by President Shelley expressing the Council's whole-hearted commendation and thanks to the General Campaign Committee of the State Federation of Labor and Joint Counpaign Committee for San Francisco, and all who co-ordinated their efforts and co-operated in the defeat of Proposition No. 1 (See copy of resolution in Labor Clarion). Adopted. Campaign Director Paul O. Gaffney submitted his thanks and appreciation for everybody's interest and co-operation in the defeat of No. 1.

Reports of Executive Committee—November 14: In the matter of Retail Shoe Textile Salesmen No. 410, to the effect that since the settlement of the controversy of the Department Store Employees and their strike and return to work, they have been unable to enter into any regular collective bargaining with the department stores, and it appears to them they cannot secure any concessions from them of the same kind as were granted to the Clerks of No. 1100, wherefore they ask co-operation and assistance. Matter was discussed at length, and it was agreed that the representatives of the Council and of the unions interested should take up with the representatives of the stores and the unions involved negotiations to arrive at a fair settlement of the controversy. Report concurred in. Millinery Workers reported to committee that they have negotiated an agreement with the San Francisco Millinery Manufacturers' Association, expiring September 1, 1940. Recommended that the Council declare its intention to place the Italian Swiss Colony on the "We Don't Patronize List" for failure to indicate any desire to negotiate with Coopers No. 65. Had a lengthy hearing on the complaint of the Newsvendors' Union in regard to unfair competition against them by minors, and committee recommends that all trade unionists patronize the regular union people recognized in the sale and delivery of newspapers, that they discourage the employment of children, and that in buying they purchase from members of the Newspaper Vendors' Union and those using the button. Recommended that Council declare its intention to boycott the Cut and Curl Beauty Shop, located at 3254 Twenty-fourth street. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Radio Electrical Workers No. 202B have negotiated agreement with Radio Station KSFO, and they recommend the small radio sold as the Remler radio, this being 100 per cent union. Department Store Employees are ironing out many matters on return to work; ask you to demand the union button and to contribute to the support of the store employees still out on strike or unable to obtain positions. Office Workers report activity of newspaper and magazine solicitors to form a union, and ask for assistance and support. Production Workers complain that union people do not support as they should union-made carbon paper. Web Pressmen desire to receive advance information regarding efforts to organize persons in the newspaper business. Janitors are organizing and negotiating with employers. Warehousemen No. 860 are having trouble with a firm at 24 Kearny street. Masters, Mates and Pilots are negotiating in behalf of the craft in Los Angeles. A. F. of L. Longshoremen predict that the high per capita tax exacted by the C. I. O.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

may work to their advantage. Hospital Employees call attention to the unfair conditions in the Stanford Lane Hospital. Culinary Workers report that the Furniture Mart Restaurant has changed hands and the new management does not comply with the wage scales of the unions. Apartment House Employees have negotiated a new and improved agreement. Bottlers No. 293 report unfair activities of promoters seeking to injure the fair name and financial responsibility of labor organizations, and will take steps to expose such.

Receipts, $2398; **expenditures,** $6302.81.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Labor News in Brief

The principle that bargaining in good faith means signing of a contract was reaffirmed by the National Labor Relations Board in its second decision on the Inland Steel Company case, resulting from the strike of 1937.

Not many people in New York City know it yet, but the strike of ten A. F. of L. unions against Loeser's department store in Brooklyn is getting bigger every day. The daily papers, always careful not to embarrass big advertisers in any serious way, have all but killed every mention of the walkout. Almost seven hundred employees are on the picket line, protesting against the store's refusal to start bargaining in good faith.

Danger signals are out for the W.P.A. President Roosevelt is known to favor contraction of the W.P.A. spending program, which has played a large part in pulling business out of the recession. There is talk of cutting the rolls—now totaling well over 3,000,000—to an even 2,000,000 by next spring.

The Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway Company must reinstate without loss of seniority 240 workers who were discharged following an unsuccessful strike in April, 1935, under an intermediate report by Trial Examiner R. N. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board.

The swanky Kansas City Club went on a "cafeteria and candle" basis as waiters, engineers and other workers walked out after breakdown of negotiations for a contract with the culinary workers. Engineers went out in sympathy, leaving the twelve-story building in darkness and without elevator service.

Facing continued disfranchisement for the majority of their forces, Arkansas Progressives laid plans to undertake broader organization following the defeat on November 8 of an amendment which would have repealed the state's poll tax.

J. B. Matthews, strikebreaking officer of Consumers' Research, Inc., and the man who portrayed Shirley Temple as a Communist dupe, has been accused of perjury by A. J. Isserman, labor lawyer of Newark, N. J. Isserman has asked both the Dies un-American committee and the United States attorney in Washington to proceed against Matthews for false testimony in his second appearance before the House investigators.

The Wagner act is here to stay, Secretary of Labor Perkins told an audience at Bryn Mawr College. The act has now become "well-established law" and its only real fault is its name, she said.

About fifty workers on the McWilliams Blue Line coal barges won their first pay increase in twelve years through a contract signed November 15 with the National Maritime Union in New York. The agreement calls for $10 monthly raises and improved working conditions. A preferential hiring clause is also included.

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

The November issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released last week, shows decreases in employment and payrolls in October, 1938, as compared with October, 1937. Average weekly earnings also decreased from $29.12 in October, 1937, to $28.97 in October, 1938, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. The total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments covered by reports filed with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement in its monthly survey of employment and earnings for the week ending nearest the 15th of October was $189,376, a decrease of 13.5 per cent when compared with the number employed (218,991) in the same establishments during the corresponding week of October, 1937. These data are for 1989 representative manufacturing establishments, employing more than 65 per cent of all the wage earners in California manufacturing plants.

Wait for Ambulance

Good Samaritans who grab up an accident victim, dump him into an automobile, and rush pell-mell off to a hospital, have the best intentions in the world but often do more harm than good, according to the California State Automobile Association.

Doctors are agreed that in nine cases out of ten the best course is to make the patient as comfortable as possible and allow him to lie quietly until the ambulance arrives. Of course, good judgment should be exercised in all cases, but unless there is a large loss of blood or unless the ambulance is not expected for a long time the patient will be done more harm than good by a rough, fast ride to the hospital.

This is particularly true when the patient is suffering from shock. This condition is only aggravated by a nerve-wracking ride before he gets medical help. In case of fracture it is doubly dangerous to move a victim because the break may become compound—that is, the broken bone may force its way through the skin, which makes cure considerably more difficult. Fractures should be splinted at the scene and the patient taken to the hospital on a stretcher.

Medical authorities agree that it is best not to move an accident victim any more than actually necessary until medical help arrives, unless it is done by someone familiar with first aid practices.

Many lives will be saved and much unnecessary suffering prevented if motorists resist the impulse to rush the injured person to a hospital in an automobile.

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Resolutions

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council November 18, 1938

Whereas, The labor movement of California was in the recent election confronted with a vicious attack upon it by reactionary persons and groups whose sole desire is to cripple organized labor; and

Whereas, All forces of organized labor in California joined hands in an effort to defeat this attack on what was known as Initiative Proposition No. 1; and

Whereas, Labor's efforts were strengthened by the whole-hearted co-operation of other labor-minded citizens and groups throughout the State of California to such an extent that we were victorious in defeating this attack; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as extending its whole-hearted appreciation and commendation to the General Campaign Committee of the State Federation of Labor for the campaign they waged and to the Joint Campaign Committee for San Francisco County, to the public officials who so fearlessly came out in defense of the rights of labor and rights of American citizens in this fight, to the Musicians' Unions in San Francisco, Los Angeles and throughout the state, and to each of those committees and organizations who co-ordinated their efforts with labor's and co-operated in the defeat of Proposition No. 1; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this Council be instructed to send a letter of thanks and commendation to those persons who worked so energetically for the defeat of this measure.

These resolutions were introduced by President John F. Shelley.

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Welfare Federation

Every person in California genuinely interested in an adequate old-age pension system, and particularly those deluded by the stifling aroma of "ham-and-eggs" myth, has been invited to assist the General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., in a broad, national campaign.

The Federation, which has received the active support of nearly every pension movement, pointed out that it was the only national organization maintaining active headquarters in Washing, the scene of any battle for legislation by the national Congress.

"Over 200 members of the incoming Congress have either pledged their support to the Federation's General Welfare Act, or expressed their sympathy for it, because it is the most logical and reasonable 'pay-as-you-go' pension program yet presented," declares the Federation.

"Because the question of old-age pensions on a proper basis is essentially a national problem, we are advocating a national program, based upon a 2 per cent gross income tax of the type of levy proven so successful in Hawaii and Indiana."

The keystone of the organization of the Federation's forces is Arthur L. Johnson of California, for nineteen years attorney for the California Labor Commission, and who is executive and legislative secretary of the General Welfare Federation of America.

Three Hundred Union Members Study to Qualify as Officers

More than three hundred members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York have enrolled in the officers' qualification courses started there this fall. Under a decision made by the last convention of the I. L. G. W. U., all new candidates for paid office must for three months take courses which include the history of the I. L. G. W. U., economics of the garment industry, structure and function of the union, and trade union techniques.

This is the first attempt by any union to create "civil service" conditions for its officers.

Culinary Workers and Musicians Donated Services to Charity

Members of Waiters and Dairy Lunch Men's Union No. 30 donated their services at the twenty-first annual dinner given to needy persons on Thanksgiving Day by Bernstein's Fish Grotto and the "Chronicle."

Regular Bernstein employees were given the day off to celebrate Thanksgiving in their own homes. Harry K. Wolff had charge of arrangements for the dinner. Approximately a thousand persons took advantage of the invitation.

Besides a cast of twenty entertainers, an orchestra donated by the Musicians' Union performed for the guests. Provision for the orchestra was made by the David Scannell Club of the San Francisco Fire Department, which contributes to a Musicians' Union benefit fund.

MORATORIUM FOR SMALL FARMERS

Possibility of a moratorium on debts and other action to aid California small farmers threatened with a serious financial crisis will be considered at a meeting of the State Farm Debt Adjustment Commission to be held in Ventura December 4, Rollin B. Moore, assistant secretary of the commission and regional debt adjustment specialist for the Farm Security Administration, said last week. Legislation to set a 3 per cent amortization rate on loans, and measures to reduce the gap between consumer costs and prices paid the farmer for his products will be among topics scheduled for discussion at Ventura, Moore said.

Workers' Waiver of Overtime Pay Held Illegal by Administrator

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wage-hour law, said this week an employer could not legally escape provisions of the act by obtaining consent of an employee to overtime work.

Saying he had been informed some employers contemplated getting a waiver of overtime payment from workers, Andrews asserted in a formal statement such procedure would constitute a violation of the labor standards act and subject the employer to penalties.

Successor to Kelly

Governor-elect Culbert L. Olson has appointed Frank W. Clark, Los Angeles dredger manufacturing company head, to the $10,000-a-year key position as director of the State Department of Public Works as successor to Earl Lee Kelly in the incoming Democratic administration.

Clark has never held public office before. He has been given the place which was expected to go to Supervisor Herbert Legg, Los Angeles, one of Olson's primary election opponents. Between 8000 and 9000 state officials and employees will be under Clark's supervision.

Exit for Bluecher

(Washington "Post")

The mystery regarding the fate of Marshal Vassily K. Bluecher is only partially cleared up by the announcement in a Moscow newspaper that his post as commander-in-chief of the Red Army in the Soviet Far East has been filled.

Is Marshal Bluecher still in Russia, or has he managed to find refuge abroad? Does he remain among the living or has he, perforce, joined that numerous band of civil and military workers in the Soviet vineyard who, having fallen afoul of Stalin, now rest in unlocated graves? These questions are not answered. What appears certain is that a brilliant strategist and superb military organizer, who more than anyone else was responsible for the building up of Russian prestige in the Far East, has been summarily and inexplicably eliminated from the picture.

The fact that Bluecher's popularity with the rank and file of the army he led did not prevent his being purged is eloquent proof of Stalin's power. The Soviet dictator is still obviously stronger than any he has come to regard as a possible rival. But at the same time the Bluecher episode is further evidence of that disturbed and chaotic internal situation in the Soviet Union which has played so great a part in sharply reducing Russia's international influence.

Green Asks for Resignations

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has asked this week for the resignations of two Pennsylvania Federation officials because they "opposed the political policies of the A. F. of L. in the last campaign."

The officials were James McDevitt, president of the State Federation, and Dave Williams, secretary.

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